

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

Subscription \$1 Per Year, in Advance.

"I Came, the Herald of a Noisy World, the News of All Nations Lumbering at My Back."

All Kinds Job Printing Neatly Executed.

42d YEAR.

HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1916.

NO. 39

SAVINGS LOST IN SEA OF TROUBLE

Man In Jail and Children Scattered.

DEATH OF WIFE START OF IT

Drink Only Made Bigger the Deltuge Of Misfortunes Which Came.

WRECK IS FINALLY COMPLETE

The Louisville Courier-Journal of Sunday says:

Grieving for the wife whom death had taken from him, and no longer able to bear sight of the familiar scenes of his happy married life, Manual Slaven, a farmer of Mitchell county, Kansas, sold all that he possessed and, with something more than \$3,000 and his eight children set out to find new home six weeks ago. He journeyed through Indiana and Ohio down to Florida and, finding no place that suited him, came northward again, arriving in Louisville Friday night. Four of the children had been left behind at Pernell, Fla., among them the 5-months-old baby at whose birth the wife and mother died. Seven hundred dollars already was gone in the fruitless search. Last night Slaven was in the Jefferson county jail, suffering from what the police believe to be an opiate, the last penny of his little fortune gone and his helpless children being cared for at the Detention Home. The police believe he was robbed late yesterday afternoon of his remaining \$2,300 on Grayson street in a negro resort, which they raided, arresting its four inmates on charges of grand larceny. The money was not recovered. The children, all under 12 years, were found at the Tenth-street depot by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Miles, the matron, who cared for them until they were removed to the home by the police.

When partly recovered from his stupor, Slaven was seen at the jail by a reporter, to whom he told his story. He is 45 years old and a typical Western farmer, with large black mustache and wide-brimmed gray felt hat. He said he and his wife had lived happily and been prosperous on their little farm near Glander, Mitchell county, Kas., about 100 miles west of Kansas City. They had seven children and the eighth, a boy, was born April 1 the mother dying at that time.

"Any man who loses his wife and the faithful mother of his children," sobbed Slaven, "will know what I suffered. As the days and weeks went on, I all but lost my mind. I couldn't stand it any longer. I couldn't stay there and see the places where my wife used to be and the things she used to touch. I sold everything and got a little more than \$3,000 together and then set out to locate anywhere. I took the kids and we traveled through Indiana and Ohio, looking for a place to settle. But I couldn't be suited. I was crazy, I believe. So I went to Florida.

"I didn't find things to suit me there, either. I never had been a drinking man, but I tried to drown my grief in liquor and it made a fool of me. I got into bad company one night in Jacksonville, Fla., went where I shouldn't and got robbed of \$400. When I started north again, thinking to settle either here in Kentucky or over in Indiana, I took out \$300 for traveling expenses and bought a draft for \$2,000 on a bank at Pernell, Fla. I thought my money would be safe that way. We got in here Friday night and the children and I stayed at a hotel. I only brought four of them along with me. My oldest girl—she's 24 now—stayed down in Pernell with the little baby and the others and I was going to send for them when I got located. I brought Eddie and Ernest and Emily and Ruby with me.

"Well, yesterday morning I decided that I wouldn't stay here and so we went down to the station to catch a train over into Indiana. I had been drinking a little and I thought I would go up into town again until time for the train to leave. I left the children there with the woman in the station and intended to come right back. I guess

I got too much and those women coaxed me into that house. When I came out I went to a saloon to get another drink. I started to pay the bartender and found that all my money, \$300 in cash and the draft for \$2,000, was gone. That's all I know about it. I never felt myself being robbed. Now I'm without a penny in the world. I don't know where my children are and I have no one to go to for help."

The alleged robbery was reported to Patrolmen Burnett and Swift, who watch the beat in which is included Grayson street. Guided by Slaven, whom they had to walk to keep conscious, they were led to a negro resort on Grayson street near Ninth.

There they arrested four negro women, who gave their names as Essie Jones, 17 years old; Katie Thomas, 17; Lula Yeager, 24, and Ollie Bryant, 25, and they were charged with robbery.

Slaven was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. The women deny the charge.

Mrs. Miles, the matron at the depot, became perplexed about the continued presence of the four little children in the station. She called the police, who had them removed to the Detention Home, where they were given a warm supper and, after crying for their father, finally fell asleep. The children's ages are as follows: Edward, 11 years old, Ernest 7, Emily 5 and Ruby 3. The police still are working on the case and hope to locate the money and draft.

KENTUCKY DEATH RATE LOWER THAN AVERAGE

Washington, Sept. 25.—Kentucky's death rate in 1915 was 12.3 per each 1,000 persons, while the rate for the entire country was 13.5. Louisville's death rate in 1915 was 15 for each 1,000 persons. This rate was fixed on a basis of 3,550 deaths in 1915 in an estimated population of 237,012.

These statistics were announced by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Department of Commerce. They are preliminary and subject to correction later.

Kentucky's death rate among its white population is one of the lowest in the United States, being only 11.1 for each 1,000 persons in an estimated white population of 2,115,315. The number of deaths in the State is placed at 28,986, of which 23,481 are among white persons and 5,505 in a negro population of 249,870. The death rate for the negro population was 22 in each 1,000.

Strayed

From my farm one mile north of Echols, Ky., about August 1, one muley heifer, red and white mixed, more red about neck and shoulders, about 19 months old, crop and underbit in left ear, swallow fork in right. Information leading to her recovery will be rewarded.

ERNEST BROWN,

36tf, Hartford, Ky.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY PROGRESSING

The Beaver Dam Young Woman's Auxiliary to the Woman's Missionary Society observed the day of prayer set apart for State Missions, Saturday, September 23, at the church. The program as made out by the State Board was rendered, and a collection taken for State Missions.

One of the members, a young woman not blessed with a great deal of this world's goods, came, not knowing anything about the program. After the meeting she announced that she had brought money to buy a new dress, but she thought she could give it to missions. We would be glad if more young women would follow her example. She is also a mother, one of our very consecrated girls. On Sunday the 24th the Y. W. A. requested the prayers of the church for the one million lost souls in Kentucky.

MRS. R. L. CREAL,

Supt. O. C. A.

Notice

By order of the Fiscal Court, Ohio county, Kentucky, I will receive sealed bids for the gasoline engine now owned by Ohio county. All bids must be filed with me by 10 o'clock a. m., October 4, 1916. This engine can be seen on Beaver Dam and Cromwell road near John Brown's. The court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

T. H. BENTON,

Road Engineer.

3813
For classy job printing—The Herald

WOMEN FORM AN ORGANIZATION

In Kentucky To Uphold President Wilson.

MRS. MAUS IS AT HEAD OF IT

Defends Its Policies and Declares Country Needs His Re-Election.

A WOMAN'S STRONG COMMENT

A woman's "Democratic Wilson Progressive Club" has been organized among women of Kentucky as a counter-balancing influence to the Hughes Woman's Alliance. The organization was effected at Frankfort last week. Mrs. L. M. Maus was made permanent chairman and Mrs. George Chinn secretary.

An effort will be made to form chapters in a number of towns in the State.

One of the points made at the meeting was that the suffragists know that Wilson went to his home in New Jersey to vote for woman's suffrage, while Hughes has never voted for the issue—he has only announced for it.

Mrs. Maus, in a brief address, commented upon the many wonderful achievements of Wilson's administration, and expressed the conviction that, to a woman and a mother, his great humanitarianism makes the greatest appeal.

Few people realize, she said, the amount of commercialism in war. The aggressive, insistent and often abusive individuals and corporations, who have "axes to grind;"

those who deal in ships, guns, ammunition and mules, as well as some high-ranking officers of the army, who are willing to spill the blood of the young men of the country in order to attain wealth and promotion, were all cited as influences which beset President Wilson in dealing with the Mexican situation. In this connection Mrs. Maus said: "Let us look at the result of this splendid, wise policy—we are so prosperous that we are the bread basket of the world, and Democrats and Republicans alike are enjoying this prosperity—for the Lord sends rain alike upon the just and unjust. This same prosperity has enabled us to help millions of innocent, suffering people, whose rulers were not as wise or as humble as ours, and who are paying the price of pride, arrogance and stupidity."

Mrs. Maus, who is the wife of Col. L. M. Maus, Medical Department, U. S. A., retired, referred to the Spanish-American war in defense of the non-war policy. She expressed personal conviction that there was not sufficient cause for that war.

It so happened that Mrs. Maus was in the White House with Mrs. McKinley when Secretary of War Alger announced that the President had just signed the declaration of war. She said:

"There was nothing really authentic as to who had blown up the Maine. Gen. Lee's pride had been wounded and his friends wished him to return to Cuba with an army at his back, but it was the yellow journals and contractors which persuaded our lovely, gentle President that war was necessary, and he told me that he had every assurance that it would all be over in three or four months. Little did he realize what it would mean to our country, even short and bloodless as it was."

In discussing the action of the President regarding the recent railroad strike, Mrs. Maus said that he had been actuated by a desire to serve the masses of the people. She cited the horrors of a strike from an experience in Chicago several years ago during the strike of the shirt-waist makers.

In concluding her address, Mrs. Maus said:

"It is the far-reaching foresight of our wonderful President which fills us with admiration when we feel he is not only a benefactor to Americans but to the whole human race. Upon one occasion I met his daughter, then Miss Jessie Wilson, and when I expressed the fear that her father might overtax his strength, she answered very quietly, 'Father is not depending on his own

strength these days,' and, Christian women of our land, this is the secret of his marvelous administration which will go down in history as by far the greatest that our country has ever enjoyed.

"After this war is over there will be many complications and difficult problems to adjust. Conditions will arise which Mr. Wilson alone can settle for us, owing to his exceptional knowledge of diplomacy and obligations, and I know of no greater calamity than not to have him continue in office. I have no fear for the woman's question of equal rights. He comes of a stock of people who always do a little better than they promise. He is not a promising man in this sense, but at the right moment we will find him just where he should be, and our friend. No other man can fill his place at this important time in the world's history, so let every woman who values her sons and her home rally to his standard and be true to him and to herself."

PROF. R. P. GREEN COMING —A GREAT SCHOOL RALLY

Prof. R. P. Green, of the West Kentucky State Normal School at Bowling Green, Ky., will spend the entire week, beginning on Monday, October 2, 1916, in Ohio county, and in company with Superintendent Shults will visit schools in different parts of the county.

Rallies will be held and addresses delivered at the following times and places:

Monday, Oct. 2d—Centertown, 8:30 a. m.; Rockport, 1:00 p. m.; McHenry, 7:30 p. m.

Tuesday, Oct. 3d—Taylor Mines, 8:00 a. m.; Beaver Dam, 1:00 p. m.; Prentiss, 7:30 p. m.

Wednesday, Oct. 4th—Cromwell, 8:00 a. m.; Baizetown, 1:00 p. m.; Rosine, 7:30 p. m.

Thursday, Oct. 5th—Shroader Schoolhouse, 8:00 a. m.; Dundee, 1:00 p. m.; Narrows, 7:30 p. m.

Friday, Oct. 6th—Fordsville, 1:00 p. m.; Shreve, 7:30 p. m.

Saturday, Oct. 7th—Hartford, 1 p. m.; Buford, 7:30 p. m.

Prof. Green is recognized as one of the most scholarly and eloquent educators of the South, and no one can afford to miss hearing him at one or more of these meetings.

No politics, no admission, no collections—just simply an educational rally to which every man and woman, boy and girl in the county is cordially invited. All teachers are requested to bring their entire school to the meeting nearest them in their educational division.

Please come, and tell your friends, and let's give Prof. Green a royal reception at each meeting. Please boost. Sincerely yours,

OZNA SHULTS, S. S. O. C.

CAMPAIGN IS WARMING UP ALL OVER THE STATE

The speaking part of the Democratic campaign in Kentucky will be in full swing by the middle of this week, and all through October there will be speaking every day at a dozen points in Kentucky in the interest of President Wilson and the Democratic ticket. Chairman Arthur B. Rouse, of the Democratic Speakers' Committee, received a telegram from New York announcing that Congressman J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama, has agreed to make four speeches in this State. Mr. Rouse at once assigned Mr. Heflin, who is one of the most popular orators in Congress, to speak at Lebanon on October 2, and at Franklin on October 3. His other two speeches will be delivered later in the month and one may be in Louisville, where Mr. Heflin is a great favorite.

Both Congressman A. B. Barkley, of the First district, and Congressman Ben Johnson, of the Fourth district, were in Louisville Wednesday and conferred with the State campaign committee. Both reported favorable indications in their districts.

In discussing the action of the President regarding the recent railroad strike, Mrs. Maus said that he had been actuated by a desire to serve the masses of the people. She cited the horrors of a strike from an experience in Chicago several years ago during the strike of the shirt-waist makers.

In concluding her address, Mrs. Maus said:

"It is the far-reaching foresight of our wonderful President which fills us with admiration when we feel he is not only a benefactor to Americans but to the whole human race. Upon one occasion I met his daughter, then Miss Jessie Wilson, and when I expressed the fear that her father might overtax his strength, she answered very quietly, 'Father is not depending on his own

THOUSANDS ARE MADE HOMELESS

In China By Almost Unprecedented Floods.

FRIGHTFUL RUIN IS WROUGHT

Area Of About Seven Thousand Square Miles In Anhui Province Flooded.

NEARLY A MILLION DESTITUTE

Washington, Sept. 25.—Nearly a million people have been made homeless by one of the greatest floods on record in that section of China where the American Red Cross already has spent \$600,000 for flood protection, and where the \$30,000,000 loan for reclamation work, which was postponed by the war, was to have been spent. Reports to the State Department from the American Consul at Nanking said the Hwai river had inundated an area of about 7,000 square miles in Anhui Province. Appeals for aid have been sent out for the homeless, who virtually are entirely dependent on charity, as all the autumn crops were destroyed.

The flood occurred in a very flat, alluvial section, where the north-to-south passage of the Grand Canal had dammed up a large lake and allowed the Hwai river too little space to carry off the excess of water. The State Department summed up its dispatches on the subject in the following announcement:

"The Department has received from the American Consul at Nanking dispatches giving detailed information regarding recent extensive floods along the Hwai river in Anhui Province. The inundation is equal to, if not greater, than the one of 1909. An area of some 2,000 square miles was submerged under three to fifteen feet of water, and from July 11 to July 21 the waters reached such a height as to submerge all except very high ground in an area estimated at 7,000 square miles.

"The flood extended throughout eight districts in Northern Anhui. There are ten cities of considerable size in these eight districts, with a total population estimated at from \$600,000 to 1,000,000 people. The total population of the flooded region is approximately 2,500,000 people. The Equity Man was a watchful attendant at the fair. The stock exhibit was good, but otherwise the agricultural exhibit was not what it should have been. I saw two exhibits of pears, one the Le Conte, a splendid and perhaps the most valuable species of the pear family for shipping purposes. This came from the orchard of Mr. James Cecil, near town. The other was the Keifer pear, same species as the Le Conte except a late bearing fruit. Both were fine samples.

left leg and tearing it almost off below the knee. The leg was amputated above the knee, but the child died within a few hours afterward from the loss of blood.

• • • • • EQUITY NEWS. • • • • •

(By the Equity Man.) Our farmers are saving their peavine hay and it is fine and abundant.

From the amount of work the average farmer does, he ought to be "big rich." They eat breakfast by lamp light and eat supper by lamp light, which means that they work about 16 hours in every 24. And yet the farmers as a class get less returns for their labor than any other class. The best evidence of this is the fact that 40 per cent. of the farmers of the United States are tenant farmers. Come with the Society of Equity and let us help you get an 8-hour day for the farm.

Ohio county schoolhouses look good to us. They are all neatly painted and comfortably seated. Our county churches also show up well in this respect. These are signs on the highway of civilization.

Our so-called statesmen rave and rant about "child labor;" they say the child in the towns and cities shall not be dwarfed by doing the labor that men should do. Have you ever heard one object to child labor on the farm? Not much! They don't care a "continental" how hard or how long the farmer boy and girl have to work. Why? Just because you fellows on the farm are unorganized. You have been satisfied to remain as individual units and are, as a political force, not to be dreaded. Show those fellows in Washington that you are organized and standing together like the workers who compose the American Federation of Labor, and see them walk before you with uncovered heads, lending all the time a listening ear to your call and command. If 400,000 labor votes can force an 8-hour day law in six days, what could 12,000,000 voters do in ten days?

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WHY HE IS FOR WOODROW WILSON

Eminent Professor Outlines His Reasons.

HE HAS STUDIED THE MATTER

Very Closely and Carefully and Reaches Conclusions After Much Deliberation.

SIZES UP CANDIDATE HUGHES

(By Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy Yale University and Member President Roosevelt's Conservation Commission.)

I attended the three conventions in Chicago and St. Louis, also some meetings of their platform committees, was present at Mr. Hughes' ceremony of acceptance and have read carefully the important documents and speeches of the campaign. After careful consideration, I have joined the Wilson Independent League. I thoroughly believe that the best interest of the country requires Mr. Wilson's re-election.

My chief reasons for voting for President Wilson follow:

1. The so-called issues of "Americanism," preparedness, the Lusitania incident, the Mexican situation, and all others that have grown out of foreign affairs, appear to me to be merely "red herrings across the trail" intended to put the public on the scent. I have little doubt that, by diverting attention from themselves to these trumped-up issues, the Republican "old guard" hope to "put over" on the public another "Payne-Aldrich" tariff. They expect to work the war and Mexico for all they are worth to both hide and guide their own private interests after the election.

2. Moreover, quite irrespective of the moral issue in "protection," it seems to me bad national policy to keep the tariff longer in politics. The election of Mr. Hughes would surely do this. That of Mr. Wilson would at least go far toward dropping the tariff out of politics and toward taking politics out of the tariff. It is worth noting that if such a result can be accomplished through a tariff commission, it will certainly not be through a tariff commission appointed by protectionists.

3. I believe at heart, Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy is sounder than that which Mr. Hughes seems to endorse. Few of the American people realize, as Mr. Wilson realizes, that here, too, is a case (and a far worse one than American protection) of special interests capturing a government in their own behalf.

4. So far as our relation to European affairs is concerned, I do not think that we shall become more efficient by swapping horses while crossing a stream. A change may plunge us into war and it would certainly, in the four months between election and inauguration, paralyze our foreign policy completely. From November to March may be the most critical months of the war. If Mr. Hughes is elected neither we nor foreign nations will know, during that interim, exactly where we stand.

5. There is another great danger to our national efficiency in voting the Republican ticket. If Mr. Hughes is elected, the Senate will probably remain Democratic. Only a Republican landslide can make the Senate Republican and of such a landslide there seems no prospect.

6. The Democratic platform is more progressive and effective than the Republican. The plank on Woman Suffrage is more progressive than the Republican. Mr. Wilson is more careful than Mr. Hughes to avoid giving the impression of making promises beyond his party's platform—promises which he cannot give any guarantees of keeping. But he is, I have reason to believe, at heart more of a suffragist than Mr. Hughes, who seems to accept woman suffrage as a sort of necessary evil; he would marry the suffragette to get rid of her!

7. I think the Democrats have kept faith with the people and deserve re-election on their record.

Taken as a whole the Wilson administration has been more constructive than any previous administration for a generation. The Federal Reserve Act, the Farm Loan Act, the Underwood Act, the Child Labor Act and a half dozen others of importance are a monument, and an imposing one, to Mr. Wilson's efficiency in proposing, preparing and pushing legislation through Congress.

8. I also think that Mr. Wilson has withstood, with remarkable firmness, the tremendous pressure of office-seekers and maintained, as

well as any previous President, especially at a change of administration, the principles of civil service reform. The attempt to prove the contrary has failed.

9. Like many other voters, I am repelled, rather than attracted, by a campaign of carping criticism in which the speeches of the Republican candidate consist chiefly of fault-finding, even where faults are to be found. Ridicule is a cheap political device which ill befits Mr. Hughes.

WHAT CONGRESS DID.

The Sixty-fourth Congress in its first session
Passed 252 public and 174 private acts; 33 public and 4 private resolutions.

Killed the Gore and McLemore resolutions providing for a surrender of American rights on the high seas.

Prevented a national steam railroad strike through the passage of an Eight-Hour-Day Law.

Appropriated \$655,000,000 for national defense.

Passed army and navy measures, enlarging and improving both, for the defense of the country.

Passed the Shipping Bill, appropriating \$50,000,000 for a Government owned merchant marine.

Enacted legislation insuring long-time loans to farmers at low rates.

Passed a Child Labor law to keep children out of the factories.

Gave greater measure of self-government to the Philippines.

Created a Tariff Commission.

Passed a Workman's Compensation Act for federal employees.

Provided Federal aid to States in construction of roads.

Imposed a prohibitory tax on cotton sold for future delivery in fictitious or wash sales.

Amended the Postal Savings Law, increasing the amount which individuals may deposit from \$500 to \$1,000 with interest and an additional \$1,000 without interest.

Amended the Federal Reserve Law to permit national banks to establish foreign branches.

Passed the Emergency Revenue Law, providing for increasing the income tax; levying a graduated tax of 10 per cent. on inheritances ranging from \$50,000 to \$5,000,000; a 10 per cent. net profit tax on manufacturers of munitions, 5 per cent. net profit tax on manufacturers of materials entering into munitions, and a license tax on actually invested capital stock of corporation capitalized at more than \$99,000.

SOME ANCIENT HISTORY AS TO STEAM BOILERS

T. S. Marimon, of the firm of Kenney & Marimon, relates a bit of ancient history to a Journal reporter, as follows: His grandfather, Joshua D. Marimon, about the year 1816 assisted in operating a cotton factory at Richmond, Madison county, Ky. The two steam boilers used in furnishing power were brought from England, being smuggled through by two Englishmen. Steam boilers at that date did not have the apparatus or pump for keeping up a supply of water when in operation. The boilers used at the cotton factory had to be filled with water, and when the water in the boiler became low the fire was withdrawn from the furnace and the boiler allowed to cool, then refilled, and this process of furnishing steam was kept up long as work was in operation and steam was needed. It was certainly a slow process and necessitated two boilers in order to keep the plant in operation. The elder Marimon helped to build the first locomotive used on the old rankfort & Lexington railroad about the year 1836. The locomotive was built at Lexington. Prior to that time the passenger coaches were drawn by horses. The track consisted of timbers on which were strips of iron.—[Jessamine Journal.]

Don't Neglect Your Cold. Neglected colds get worse, instead of better. A stuffed head, a tight chest must be relieved at once. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is nature's remedy. Honey and glycerine heal the irritated membrane, antiseptic tar loosens the phlegm, you breathe easier and your cold is broken up. Pleasant to take, Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is an ideal remedy for children as well as grown-ups. At your druggist, 25c.

Advertisement

Coal Oil For Snake Bites. Seldon Ahart, little son of Squire W. G. Ahart, who resides near Gold Pond, was bitten by a snake about dark Monday night. The lad was walking along a path near his home when the snake struck him. It was too dark to tell what kind of a snake it was, though he was able to see the snake. He rushed into the house and at once soaked the foot in coal oil and no serious results followed.—[Cadiz Record.]

For classy job printing—The Herald

TWO SITUATIONS SOMEWHAT ALIKE

Which Confronted President Of Country.

QUICK ACTION WAS DEMANDED

In Each Instance—The Railroad Strike Is Compared With Panic Of 1907.

THE ONLY THING TO BE DONE

Most of the criticism of the President and Congress for preventing a railroad strike by the only means available is either so maliciously partisan or so foolishly short-sighted that it hardly merits serious consideration.

This is not the first time that extraordinary conditions have necessitated a resort to extraordinary measures, and that it has been necessary for the Government to serve private interest in order to protect the public interest.

In the year 1907 the United States experienced one of the most disastrous panics of its history. Years were required to liquidate it.

In the midst of this panic President Roosevelt placed the resources of the United States Treasury at the disposition of J. Pierpont Morgan and a coterie of New York bankers.

Some of these men were immediately responsible for the panic, in the sense that it began in their determination to crush Morse. They did not intend to have a panic, but their loose forces that they were unable to control.

When the panic became a fact, however, there was no time to waste in fixing responsibility. The thing to do was stop it. The quickest way to stop it was to turn the Treasury over to Mr. Morgan and his associates and let them re-establish the market. This was done.

In theory there could be no act of government more reprehensible morally, legally and politically than to put a group of Wall Street bankers into physical possession of the United States Treasury. No sane man would think of defending it as an established policy of government.

Nevertheless, there was no other method immediately available of meeting the crisis. The United States had an antiquated Banking and Currency Law which encouraged panics, and the situation had to be met without an hour's delay.

The panic was stopped. Mr. Morgan and his associates are said to have made fortunes out of their operations, and probably they did. It could not have been otherwise, but their gains were small in comparison with the losses the country would have sustained if the panic had continued even a week.

Out of this situation, however, came the public sentiment that finally enabled President Wilson to obtain the enactment of the Banking and Currency Law which has made the United States panic-proof.

The country confronted a similar situation of disaster in the threatened railroad strike. The President and Congress took the swift and sure way to avert it. In itself this legislation is not defendable, but as an emergency measure it was the only common-sense course to take.

Out of it must come a code of labor legislation analogous to the Banking and Currency Act. That code will not be adopted in a week or in a month, but it will be adopted. The machinery has finally been set in motion.

The main difference between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt in these two crises is that Mr. Wilson took decisive measures before the damage had been done, and Mr. Roosevelt waited until after the damage had been done.

The President and Congress saved the country from a civil war and gave it time for calm, dispassionate action to prevent a similar crisis in the future. What would be the state of affairs in the United States to-day if less prompt and effective measures had been adopted by the Government? That is the complete reply to all this irresponsible criticism.—[New York World.]

Advertisement

WALL STREET COTERIE CANNOT CAUSE PANICS

During the Roosevelt administration when the country was in the grasp of Wall street, one of the worst monetary panics ever experienced engulfed the nation in almost hopeless ruin. Fortunes were swept away, men were thrown out of employment, bread lines were established, credit was denied and a season of hard times was realized that those who suffered from it will never

forget. There was no good reason for the panic other than some four or five men had the power to tie up the money of the country for their own aggrandizement. Though there have been occasions during the Wilson administration when panics might have been thrown had the same men been in control of the finances, none has occurred because the federal reserve act has stripped them of the dangerous power and placed the fiscal affairs directly in control of the government. This achievement alone ought to insure and doubtless will, the re-election of President Wilson, even if there were not scores of other lasting benefits from the constructive legislation enacted by a patriotic Congress.

NEWSPAPER EXPENSES INCREASED VERY MUCH

Newspapers generally have assumed that the public was not interested in their business arrangements. Such an unwanted situation has arisen, however, in connection with the advance in the cost of print paper—and, for that matter, of practically everything that enters into newspaper production—that newspapers all over the country are being compelled to make readjustments of advertising and subscription rates to meet the new conditions.

White paper is the chief item of expense of newspapers of general circulation, and in the last few months its price has advanced 20 per cent., 50 per cent., and even in some cases 100 per cent. For metropolitan newspapers this means an added cost of production of several hundred thousand dollars a year. The advance in other materials, while not so great, is very material, and increases the gravity of the problem.

The magazines are feeling the same pressure. The August issue of the World's Work, for instance, devotes considerable space to the paper situation, while Life, the Independent and other periodicals have explained to their readers the necessity of changes in their circulation schemes because of the emergency.

Newspapers and magazines alike are doing their best to tide over the situation with no radical changes. It is only prudent, however, to recognize the fact that if the advances of the last few months continue—as they seem likely to—the entire periodical business will have to be readjusted.—[Kansas City Star.]

Forget Your Aches.

Stiff knees, aching limbs, lame back make life a burden. If you suffer from rheumatism, gout, lumbago, neuralgia, get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, the universal remedy for pain. Easy to apply; it penetrates without rubbing and soothes the tender flesh. Cleaner and more effective than messy ointments or poultices. For strains or sprains, sore muscles or wrenched ligaments resulting from strenuous exercise, Sloan's Liniment gives quick relief. Keep it on hand for emergencies. At your druggist, 25c.

Advertisement

\$38,000 Cattle Sale.

Henry S. Caywood, of North Middletown, shipped Wednesday from Mt. Sterling fourteen cars of export cattle, representing his purchase in Montgomery county.

There were 307 head in the consignment and they averaged 1,460 pounds, for which he paid an average of 8 1/2 cents. The 307 head of cattle brought about \$124 per head, the total amount of money involved in the deal being more than \$38,000.

—[Paris Kentuckian-Citizen.]

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WELL?

Many Hartford People Know the Importance of Healthy Kidneys.

The kidneys filter the blood. They work night and day. Well kidneys remove impurities. Weak kidneys allow impurities to multiply.

No kidney ill should be neglected. There is possible danger in delay. If you have backache or urinary troubles,

If you are nervous, dizzy or worn out.

Begin treating your kidneys at once;

Use a proven kidney remedy.

None endorsed like Doan's Kidney Pills.

Recommended by thousands.

Proved by Hartford testimony.

Henry Nall, Hartford, Ky., says: "I had pains in my back and in my sides. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, I procured a box at the Ohio County Drug Co. They did me a world of good. I recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from kidney trouble."

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Nall had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Advertisement

A SPLENDID Summer Offer

Including 16 Beautiful Portraits of Motion Picture Stars.

Here is your chance to get

THE HARTFORD HERALD, 1 year.....	\$1.00
Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer, 1 year.....	.75
Household Journal, Monthly, 1 year.....	.25
Up-to-Date Farming, Semi-monthly, 1 year.....	.50
Woman's World, Monthly, 1 year.....	.35
Total.....	\$2.85

All five publications, each one year, and the 16 Motion Picture Stars, about \$3.50 value, for ONLY.....

\$1.50

Good bargains come and go—this is one of the best this season. We do not know how long it will last, but the opportunity is given you to-day, so it is best to subscribe or renew your subscription for the Hartford Herald and permit us to order the others for you.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is well known throughout this locality; Household Journal is a bright little magazine devoted to home and flowers; Up-to-Date Farming is a semi-monthly farm magazine with a mission. If you are interested in market reports, and how to market your crops, you need this journal. Woman's World is known everywhere as one of the best woman's magazines published.

The Movie Pictures.

If you are a lover of the silent drama you will hail with delight the opportunity of securing portraits of the 16 most famous moving picture actresses in America. Remember these magnificent pictures are not ordinary photographs, but genuine Rotogravure Art Subjects, 8x11 inches in size, handsome enough to be framed and adorn the walls of the most artistic home.

Take advantage today and also do us the favor of letting your friends know of this offer.

Call or mail all orders to

THE HARTFORD HERALD,
Hartford, Ky.

LUMBER

We have it ready to ship. Quality right, prices right

Sash, Doors, Columns, Millwork.

Send us your list for our lowest estimate.

Fordsville Planing Mill Co.

(INCORPOR

OUR GOLD HOARD TRULY GIGANTIC

Mostly Accumulated With
in Two Years.

WE HAVE WITHIN \$50,000,000

Of the Total Supply Of Europe
—Change Little Short
Of Wonderful.

A PREDICTION THAT FAILED

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank, commenting in its monthly circular on the shifting of financial strength from Europe to the United States, says that while two years ago the four great central banks of Europe—the Bank of England, Bank of France, Bank of Germany and Bank of Russia—held \$680,000,000 more gold than was possessed in this country, to-day the gold supply of the United States is within \$50,000,000 of the combined holdings of the four central reservoirs of Europe.

"The change that has come about is little short of wonderful," the circular adds. "By reason of that change, the United States, among the industrial nations, is the most favorably situated, with the greatest accumulation of gold. Thirty per cent of the whole world's monetary stock of the metal is held within the borders of the United States, instead of 22 per cent, as was reckoned in 1914. Such is the situation to-day, notwithstanding that during the interval of the war three of the great banks mentioned have used every means in their power to build up their reserves, and have drawn

to themselves virtually all but the deliberately hoarded gold in the countries they serve. In contrast with this the banks of the United States have not only refrained from seeking gold, but have actually considered means of stemming its flow into this country. Yet this is the way the supply of the United States has increased:

Aug. 1, 1914.....\$1,887,000,000

Aug. 1, 1915.....2,006,000,000

Aug. 20, 1916.....2,550,000,000

"In so short a space of time as two years we have added to our gold supply the sum of more than \$660,000,000. The central banks of the four great nations at war have meanwhile taken in sufficient gold only to offset outgo and to increase their combined supply by a net amount of \$30,000,000. This is the manner in which the aggregate gold holdings of the Bank of England, Bank of France, Bank of Germany and Bank of Russia have changed:

Aug. 1, 1914.....\$2,570,000,000

Aug. 1, 1915.....2,500,000,000

Aug. 20, 1916.....2,600,000,000

"Nothing can illustrate more effectively than these two tables the altered position of the United States and Europe, in a financial sense, from two years ago. And when it is considered that besides the great quantity of gold sent from abroad there has been returned upward of year ago.

Ancient Epic Found,
Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 22.—A Sumerian epic that tells the story of the reconstruction of civilization after the deluge has been discovered on one of the famous Nippur tablets in the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Announcement of the discovery and the completion of the translation of the epic was made yesterday by Dr. Stephen H. Langdon, distinguished Sumerian scholar and assistant curator of the museum here.

The epic, according to Dr. Langdon, takes up the history of civilization after Paradise, the fall of man and the flood, and is a sequel to the Sumerian epic which he translated a

year ago.

Is Life a Failure, Do You Know Why?

The human stomach should only be thought of when it suggests the need of food. The health of so important an organization should be so perfect that it may be entirely forgotten between meals.

But to millions of people, the stomach is a continuous source of mental as well as physical distress. Chronic stomach trouble preys upon the mind as well as the body. The mind grows dull and tired.

Especially is this true in cases of stomach trouble that affects the nerves. The woman who is always examining her tongue in the mirror, is a very pronounced type of nervous dyspeptic.

Looking at the tongue for defects of the stomach is the result of prolonged gastric disturbances; indigestion, sour stomach, bloating, heaviness, dullness, biliousness and indigestion, headaches, all make sharp inroads on the nervous system.

Good, strong nerves are easily forgotten. If they are weak and sensitive, they are fixed in the human mind day and night.

The nervous dyspeptic shrinks from the easiest tasks of life, and is entirely unfit to grapple with the harder ones. He goes through life

\$2,000,000,000 American securities formerly owned in Europe, and that credit has been extended from this country on foreign Government loans to an additional amount of \$1,500,000,000, it is made fairly evident in what manner the war has brought a shifting of financial strength from the old world to the new world."

By contrast, with these achievements the circular recalls that on the outbreak of the war it was freely predicted that Europe would throw her American securities on the New York market in a volume too great to be absorbed, and that our gold would be drained away and our currency system dislocated.—[New York Times.]

YOUNG WANTS MEMORIAL FOR JEFFERSON DAVIS

Elkton, Ky., Sept. 21.—"The time is at hand when we shall erect to the memory of Jefferson Davis at his birth place in Fairview a memorial that in beauty and architectural conception will equal that of Abraham Lincoln near Hodgenville," declared Gen. Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, in a speech at a reception given him and Gen. George Littlefield, of Austin, Tex., by local Daughters of the Confederacy, at the home of Dr. A. T. McKinney. A large number of representative citizens were present and new enthusiasm was aroused in the memorial project by the speech of Gen. Young and that of Gen. Littlefield, who had come here from Texas for the purpose of visiting the park and who has signified his intention of substantially aiding in the work.

This morning the visitors and a number of Confederate veterans were taken on a motor trip over the model road between Elkton and Russellville, part of the Jefferson Davis highway, after which they left for the park at Fairview. The Daughters of the Confederacy here served luncheon in their honor at the park.

Stop the First Cold.

A cold does not get well of itself. The process of wearing out a cold wears you out, and your cough becomes serious if neglected. hacking coughs drain the energy and sap the vitality. For 47 years the happy combination of soothing antiseptic balms in Dr. King's New Discovery has healed coughs and relieved congestion. Young and old can testify to the effectiveness of Dr. King's New Discovery for coughs and colds. Buy a bottle to-day at your druggist, 50c.

Advertisement.

Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 22.—A Sumerian epic that tells the story of the reconstruction of civilization after the deluge has been discovered on one of the famous Nippur tablets in the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Announcement of the discovery and the completion of the translation of the epic was made yesterday by Dr. Stephen H. Langdon, distinguished Sumerian scholar and assistant curator of the museum here.

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year ago.

WILSON'S POWER LIES IN HIS ACTS

No Five Administrations Have Accomplished

SO MUCH OF GENERAL BENEFIT

To the People—Hughes Was Turned Loose Without a Definite Issue.

WILSON IS NATION'S LEADER

Panegyricize patriotism as you may, but, after all, it rests not on mere maudlin sentiment, but upon the doctrine of Burke—"For us to love our country, our country must be lovely." Stop over as we do about an indissoluble Union and an indestructible State, but when interest, sympathies and dependence cease to be mutual, the fire is out and the whole fabric goes up in smoke.

So the chief concern of every citizen should be to choose representatives in every department of public service equipped with honesty, efficiency and wisdom to make our country lovable, always bearing in mind that nothing is easier or less convincing than mere criticism of a public servant, than to descend to a common scold haggard with virtue, faint with gall and dry shanks switching at the name of—say of Woodrow Wilson—especially if we have no experience, nothing better to offer, and when wild horses couldn't draw from us a statement of just what we would do if in the shoes of the criticised.

In the face of the practical results of Wilson's administration—the capacity of every mill and factory strained to its utmost, wage earnings beyond all precedents, banks groaning under the weight of undreamed billions and the railroads utterly swamped in business—it is not argument but nonsense to say his policies are all wrong and expect a sensible voter to throw a fit for Hughes, a man untried, inexperienced and who may lack poise, patience, foresight, moral courage and other qualities of mind never more essential in the man at the helm.

The past being our safest guide to the future, we may fairly judge what Wilson will do by what he has done, but who the thunder knows what Hughes would do except to take the railroad side of a labor strike, bolt his platform and declare for Federal supervision of the franchise—eminently an exclusive right of the State—proudly announce himself the authorized spokesman of the Stand Pat Republicans and deliberately rebuff the astonished and betrayed Progressives?

No President has ever been so overwhelmed with so many grave and perplexing international and domestic difficulties through which no path has ever been blazed, as Wilson. No five administrations have ever accomplished so much remedial and constructive legislation to make our country lovable.

It is only human nature to err and if he has blundered, he with singular unanimity blunders forward. Would it be wise then to risk a change, to swap horses in the middle of so turbulent a stream running bank full?

No pilot has ever held the old ship of State truer to her course in times of stress and storm. If Judge Hughes would have us believe he would be a safer man at the helm, for the love of Mike why doesn't he tell, after being asked a thousand times, what he would do with Mexico with the violation of Belgian neutrality, with the Austrian Ambassador, the Federal Reserve Act, the German submarine outrages, the Clayton Anti-trust act that explodes the doctrines that human labor is merely and only a commercial commodity, the Agricultural Extension act, the "workless" Good Roads act and all the others for which this administration is responsible and upon which it cheerfully rests its case to stand or fall? The people would like to know so as to judge of his fitness.

Of all times in our checkered career, this is one in which the people should rise above self, section and party and think and act nationally. So much at stake, so many grave problems to solve that in no way involve party differences, and yet so tremendous in their character, that for once, we should cease to be partisans and become active, whole-hearted Americans.

In truth the Tariff about covers the difference between the two parties, and since both demanded a downward revision four years ago, nobody is now thinking of the tariff

but Wall Street and even they dare not make a square issue or open fight, but pour out their unlimited corruption fund in secret. The only issue is one of person and peculiarly non-partisan—whether Wilson, now tested as by fire and as no other President was ever tested, will be more vigilant and efficient in the watchtower than Hughes, a man whose sphinx-like silence on current and vital questions convicts him of either want of moral courage or an utter lack of convictions. It is no time to moon over the abstract or magnify minor faults and objections.

As a great leader of men by sheer force of a towering, dominant intellect, as a profound sympathizer with the aspirations of the common people, as a progressive and constructive statesman, as a master of governmental science, as a keeper of the peace with honor unimpaired, and above all, as an intense, patriotic American, I'm for Wilson with my whole heart, from Devil's Lake 'way round by Foozle Bay, to Nigger Bend.

Think what he has done! Not with a "big stick" but with his compelling intellect he has led, not driven, Congress with all its cross-purposes and ordinarily so self-willed, and obstreperous, even bringing many Republicans under his sway, as if clay in the hands of the potter, to do a prodigious, amazing lot of useful work so sound and beneficent that the Republican National convention could find no flaws and had to turn their candidate loose without an issue, to wander and flounder up and down the earth like a lost soul.

M. J. RICH.

Rockport, Ky., Sept. 17, 1916.

The October American Magazine. An article about Charles M. Schwab called "Schwab's Own Story" as told by himself and his associates appears in the October American Magazine. This article describes Schwab and his career with intimate, personal stories connected with his success.

"How I Was Cured of the Bad Habit of Bragging" tells how a salesmen who could sell goods, always lost his customers by bragging: "Fortunes Made in Popular Songs" relates how the composer of the melodies you whistle mad their start; and "Three Young Men With Ideas" is the story about three young men who built up the largest country store in America.

Then there is the State article of Nevada; the results of the "Most Wonderful Man I Know" contest; the Interesting People, and the Habit Department which has some unusually good features this month.

Some Fiddle.

The antique dealer was trying to sell an old violin.

"This is the very fiddle," he said "on which Nero played while Rome was burning."

"But that is a myth," objected the customer.

"Well, didn't I say so?" said the dealer. "The name of myth used to be on the case, but it's so old it's got worn off."

Particular.

"Why don't you want to go to Dr. Goody's church, dear?" said Mr. Hicks?"

"Because I don't care to associate with that class of people," replied Mrs. Hicks. "The last time I went to the church they were all poor miserable sinners."

Hooray For Mr. Johnson

Made Pork at Nearly 2c a Pound

By Feeding Liquid Stock Feed

Mr. Hugh L. Johnson, of Lewisport, Ky., writes that he produced pork this summer at nearly 2 cents per pound by feeding Glenmore Liquid Stock Feed. Here's his letter:

Glenmore Distilleries Co.,
Owensboro, Ky.
Gentlemen:
I have just completed the fattening of a bunch of hogs and obtained the following results with the use of your Liquid Stock Feed:
I had 65 hogs at the start and 88 hogs at the finish. The feeding period ran about 6 days, during which time I fed 80 pounds of corn per day and 100 barrels of Liquid Stock Feed, the corn costing \$2.90 and the Liquid Stock Feed \$21.00. On the entire lot of hogs I showed a profit of \$2.90 per pound or 32 pounds per day, making that I produced my pork at exactly \$1.29 over 2c per pound.

Yours very truly,

HUGH L. JOHNSON.

Write us for prices and special rates on all railroads. You will want this feed for your hogs.

Glenmore Distilleries Co.
Incorporated
Owensboro, Ky.

HUSBAND RESCUED DESPAIRING WIFE

After Four Years of Discouraging Conditions, Mrs. Bullock Gave Up in Despair. Husband Came to Rescue.

I had gotten so weak I could not stand, and I gave up in despair.

At last, my husband got me a bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I commenced taking it. From the very first dose, I could tell it was helping me. I can now walk two miles without tiring me, and am doing all my work."

If you are all run down from womanly troubles, don't give up in despair. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It has helped more than a million women, in its 30 years of continuous success, and should surely help you, too. Your druggist has sold Cardui for years. He knows what it will do. Ask him. He will recommend it. Begin taking Cardui today.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions. You can get a one-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper. 14¢

See Our New

Fall Goods

Now on Display

HUB CLOTHING CO.

HARTFORD, KY.

HERE IS A GOOD PLACE TO STOP FOR LITTLE MONEY

Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky., Main St., bet. 6th & 7th
The Only Hotel in Louisville Operated on the
American and European Plans.

AMERICAN PLAN (With Meals)—

Rooms without Bath but with Hot and Cold
Running Water.

75 Rooms.....single, \$2.00 per day; 2 people, \$2.00 each
50 Rooms.....single, 2.50 per day; 2 people, 2.25 each
50 Front Rooms.....single, 3.00 per day; 2 people, 2.50 each

Rooms with Private Bath:

50 Rooms.....single, 3.00 per day; 2 people, 2.75 each
50 Rooms.....single, 3.50 per day; 2 people, 3.00 each

EUROPEAN PLAN (Without Meals)—

Rooms without Bath but with Hot and Cold
Running Water.

75 Rooms.....single, \$1.00 per day; 2 people, \$.75 each
50 Rooms.....single, 1.25 per day; 2 people, 1.00 each
50 Front Rooms.....single, 1.50 per day; 2 people, 1.25 each

Rooms with Private Bath:

50 Rooms.....single, 1.50 per day; 2 people, 1.25 each
50 Rooms.....single, 2.00 per day; 2 people, 1.50 each

THE OLD INN, Louisville, Ky., Cor. Sixth and Main Sts.
European Plan Only.

Rooms Without Bath, \$1.00 and up; Rooms With Private Bath, \$1.50 and up—Best Eating Place in Town.

The Louisville Hotel and the Old Inn are located in the wholesale district and only a 3-block's walk to the retail district and theaters.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL AND OLD INN COMPANY, Props.

Owensboro Business and Industrial College

(Incorporated)

School in session entire year. Pupils may enter at any time.

We have a few places where pupils may work to help pay expenses.

WE TEACH



New Millinery

Every day brings into our Millinery Department something new for you. Our store is now brimful of all the latest in everything that is to wear.

New Silks, New Woolens, New Shoes, New Hosiery, New Ready-to-Wear Waists, Coat Suits, Cloaks, Short Coats, Etc.

We extend to you a special invitation to visit us. Inspect our stock, get our prices, Etc.

Do This, and Remember That It Pays To Trade With a House That Saves You Money.

FAIR & CO
THE FAIR DEALERS

L. H. & ST. L. R. R. TIME TABLE

No. 113 due at Elkhorn	8:32 p. m.
No. 110 due at Elkhorn	7:30 a. m.
No. 112 Lv. Elkhorn ..	3:40 p. m.
Ar. Irvington ..	5:35 p. m.
Lv. Irvington ..	5:56 p. m.
Ar. Louisville ..	7:49 p. m.
No. 111 Lv. Louisville ..	8:35 a. m.
Ar. Irvington ..	10:06 a. m.
Lv. Irvington ..	10:40 a. m.
Ar. Elkhorn ..	1:04 p. m.

M. H. & E. R. R. TIME TABLE

South Bound, No. 115—	
Due at Hartford	8:45 a. m.
North Bound, No. 114—	
Due at Hartford	5:55 p. m.
(Both "Mixed" Trains.)	

LOCAL NEWS AND PERSONAL POINTS

"There's a Photographer" in SCHROETER.

Fresh Field Seed of all kinds.

See J. W. FORD. 36tf

Mr. George Shultz, of Wysox, was in town Monday on business.

When in need of anything in the Furniture line, see ACTON BROS., Hartford, Ky. 38t2

Old newspapers for sale at The Herald office. Nice and clean—big bundle for 5¢. ff

Miss Lettie Riley, of Buford, was the guest of Misses Hettie and Ruth Riley during the Fair.

Mrs. Dr. J. C. Hoover, of Owensboro, was the guest of relatives here a day or two last week.

Circuit Court Clerk T. L. Hart, of Owensboro, attended the Fair here last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. O. T. O'Bannon, of Guthrie, Ky., spent Monday in Hartford, shaking hands with friends.

Mr. M. H. Collins, of Memphis, Tenn., is spending a few days with relatives and old friends in Hartford.

Mr. Bob Robertson, the stock man, Breckinridge county, was in attendance at the Fair here last Friday.

Mrs. Jane Sanderfur, who had been visiting her brother, Mr. Ben Davis, and other relatives at Linton, Ind., for the past month, returned home yesterday morning, accompanied by her brother, who will make relatives and old friends a visit.

Mr. Fred Robertson, of Earlington, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robertson, during the Fair.

Sarah Bernhardt in "Jeanne Dore" at Opera House Rink Wednesday night 7:15. Friday night Special Feature.

Mr. Ernest Wilson, Greenville, Ky., was on the fair grounds here Saturday, shaking hands with his old friends.

Mrs. Riley McDowell and Lena Clark, of Rockport, Ky., visited friends and relatives in Hartford during the fair.

Mr. S. H. Seibert and wife, of Owensboro, were in attendance at the Fair here last week, shaking hands with old friends.

Lost—A valuable diamond ring at the Fair last Friday. Finder will return to A. C. Acton, Hartford, and receive a liberal reward.

Mr. S. A. Anderson, attorney at law, Louisville, was the guest of his father and other relatives here during Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Duncan Hamilton, of Greenville, was the guest of Mr. Allison Barnett during the last two days of the Fair here last week.

Mrs. W. D. Moore, of New York City, was the guest of her brother-in-law, Mr. E. P. Moore, and family, here a few days last week.

For Sale Or Rent—House and lot (between 5 and 6 acres), gentle horse and buggy, household furniture, &c. Apply to "X," this office.

Dr. Bean, after improving his opera house a great deal and erecting a new screen, has opened up his motion picture entertainments for fall and winter.

See W. H. Parks, Hartford, Ky., for five-year loans on first-class real estate, in Ohio, Muhlenberg, Daviess, McLean, Butler, Webster and Breckinridge counties. 25tf

Mr. G. B. Likens, who had been attending Circuit Court here the past week, left yesterday morning for Washington, D. C., where he goes to resume his work.

If you are in need of a Wagon let us supply you with the Owensboro Wagon, which is the best on the market. ACTON BROS., Hartford Ky. 38t2

Rev. S. E. Harlan, pastor of the Christian Church, was awakened from his slumbers last Saturday night about nine o'clock by the loud knocking of a merry bridal party to

say the ceremony that made Chester Lee Allen and Miss Ruby Iglesias, both of Heflin neighborhood, husband and wife. The merry couple departed in the darkness of the night with the benedictions of all who accompanied them and also the minister and his wife.

Miss Addie Fulkerson, of Paducah, Ky., who was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. A. C. Acton, during the Fair, left Monday to visit relatives in Centertown and community.

Mr. J. A. Anderson and wife, Mr. Marvin Thornsby and wife and Mrs. Ellis Barnett, of Owensboro, visited relatives and friends in Hartford last week and took in the fair.

Wanted—Man to sell Sewing Machines and collect in Ohio county. Splendid proposition; experience not necessary. Write Singer Sewing Machine Co., (incorporated,) Owensboro, Ky. 39t4

Mr. Herman Birkhead and family, of Owensboro, visited his brother, Postmaster E. E. Birkhead and family a few days during the Fair. Mr. Birkhead is County Attorney for Daviess county.

Judge Jno. B. Wilson will leave to-day for Franklin, Ky., where he goes as a delegate from the Owensboro district to the Louisville Conference of the M. E. Church, South, which convened there yesterday to be in session until next Monday.

Wilbur Sanderfur, of near Central Grove church, met with a very painful accident while hauling in his tobacco last Saturday. His team became frightened and ran away, throwing him off the wagon and dislocating his hip. His physician was called and set his hip.

Mrs. W. A. Clark, of Sunnydale, died last Friday night at 7 o'clock, at Sunnydale Sunday afternoon, with funeral at the church by Rev. J. P. Vanoy. She leaves a husband and three daughters—Evelyn, Mazie and Bessie. Mrs. Clark was about 48 years old and a good woman.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Schapmire, of Hartford, celebrated their 50th or golden wedding anniversary at their home on the 18th inst. by giving a dinner to their relatives. They were the recipients of several nice presents. The Herald on behalf of their many friends here, wishes them many returns of their wedding anniversary.

We have on display a full line of Cook Stoves, Ranges, Coal and Wood Heaters, which we can furnish you at a very low price, considering the recent advance in this line. We have gone on the market and made heavy purchases before this advance went on, which has placed us in a position to save you money by buying your Stoves from us. Call and let us show you our entire line.

ACTON BROS., Hartford, Ky. 38t4

The Ohio County Fair last week was a splendid success in every way. It was a clean, orderly affair and everybody seemed glad to be there. Large crowds attended, especially the last day. The races were splendid and the track record was lowered. The managers are to be commended for their efforts to perpetuate our county fair and for providing an occasion full of enjoyment. They cleared expenses by a small sum, but it was not intended as a money-making enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Stewart and little son Wm. Carls, had a narrow escape of their lives in an accident which occurred last Sunday night while on their way home from Central Grove church, about four miles southwest of Hartford. A frightened horse behind them ran into their buggy, turning the buggy over and throwing the occupants out. Mrs. Stewart fell under the horses' feet and sustained a broken rib, from which she has suffered considerably. Mr. Stewart and little son were only slightly bruised.

The following were among The Herald's recent callers: R. J. Stratton and son J. H. Stratton, Neafus; I. H. Cummings, Spring Lick; H. A. Porter, Horton; Frank Wright, Owensboro; S. L. Whittaker, Hartford, Route 7; H. B. Taylor, Beaver Dam; J. T. Barnard, South Carrollton; S. E. Hunter, Smallhouse; Frank N. Landrum and son Percy Haley Landrum, W. H. Murphy and Mrs. Mary Murphy, Dundee; C. P. Williams, Echols; J. P. Vinson, Centertown; J. H. Addington, Smallhouse; Porter Hunley, Echols; J. H. Dodson, Hartford, Route 1.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of W. J. McIntyre, deceased, are hereby notified to present same to me, lawfully verified for payment, on or before the first day of January, 1917.

P. L. WOOD, Admr., Ceralvo, Ky. 39t4

No news may be good news, but you can't make a gossip believe it.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTES

Judge Slack resumed his court work here Monday, having returned from Barbourville, Ky., where he was ordered to go to hear the contested primary election case of Kirk vs. Sampson. The Judge, after hearing the evidence, dismissed Kirk's case and returned home.

The ordinary cases—jury trials—have been disposed of as follows:

P. L. Alford vs. G. W. Embry—being heard by the court was set forward to Friday, 11th day, at which time it will be concluded.

C. D. Wallace vs. J. A. James—continued,

Irvin Hale vs. J. W. Burden, et al.—continued for revivor.

Board of Drainage Comm'r., vs. Taylor Coal Co.—set forward to Wednesday, 9th day.

B. T. Norris vs. Dr. Oscar Allen—same order.

W. S. Brown vs. S. M. Everly—same order.

Noah Coats vs. Byron Taylor—continued.

F. M. Hoover vs. S. J. Hussey—passed.

B. F. Graves vs. S. J. Hussey—passed.

Poston Phipps vs. American Life & Accident Co.—continued.

Citizens Bank vs. S. T. Barnett, et al.—set forward to Thursday, 10th day.

W. E. Ellis vs. I. C. R. R. Co.—on trial.

Notice.

Beef Steak 22c per lb.

Beef Roast 15s and 18c per lb.

This reduction in price is due to the decline in the price of cattle. Call on me when in need of anything in my line. Yours for more business, E. P. MOORE, Hartford.

Man Killed.

A man by the name of Jno. Robertson was run over and killed by a fast passenger Illinois Central train about 1 o'clock last Sunday morning near Echols. The train took the body to Central City and returned with it to Echols Sunday morning and Dr. A. B. Riley, the Coroner, went to Echols Sunday morning and empaneled a jury. After hearing the evidence the coroner's jury returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that Mr. Jno. Robertson, of near Echols, Ky., came to his death by a train crushing his head. Causes unknown."

We are informed that Mr. Robertson's head was crushed and it is supposed that as his body was not mutilated, he had lain down on the track with his head resting on the rail, supposedly asleep when the train ran onto him.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

Jesse Brown, Whitesville, to Lora Westfield, Magan.

Willie Heflin, Simmons, to Rosa Loney, Hartford, Route 4.

Argie W. Leach, Prentiss, to Audrie Drake, Cromwell.

Rufus Minton, McHenry, to Ethel Phelps, McHenry.

Jesse Burges, Prentiss, to Nina Shultz, Prentiss.

Dam Nears Completion.

West Point, Ky., Sept. 21.—Upon the completion of Lock and Dam 43, on the Kentucky side, whistles were blown and bells rung yesterday until the sounds were heard for miles. Weather and river conditions permitting, the work on the Indiana side will soon be finished.

Sells His Whiskers.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 25.—"Uncle Bill" Stevens, one of the city's best known and most eccentric characters, sold his whiskers, the pride of his life, to a city official here to-day for \$2, after he had been told that a true follower of Woodrow Wilson should be proud to have a "close shave" and should not wear the distinctive whiskers of Mr. Hughes. The amputation was performed with a pair of scissors before a large crowd at the city hall. Mr. Stevens has ever voted the Democratic ticket.

WANTED.

I want to rent a good farm (well improved) from one to five years. Good team. Sept. 22, 1916.

JOSEPH SCHROADER, Livermore, Ky. 39t4

Wedded at the Fair.

Mr. Jesse Burges and Miss Nina Shultz, of Prentiss, this county, were married in the Secretary's stand at the Fair Grounds at three o'clock last Saturday afternoon, Judge Jno. B. Wilson performing the ceremony. These are both popular young people who have the best wishes of their many friends.

Life Term For Woman.

Olive Hill, Ky., Sept. 25.—Mrs. Sarah Day, charged with poisoning her husband, James Andrew Day, at Enterprise, this county, was sep-

Men's Suits

Every young man has already begun to think about what he is going to wear this fall and winter. We have made preparations to take care of all old customers and add on some new ones. Our New Suits are the embodiment of everything that's new in both models and fabrics. We are anxious for you to see our new suits for young men. We can please the old and middle-aged as well.

Hart, Schaffer & Marx

fine clothes are our clothing specialty. High-grade suits and full satisfaction in every suit for the price you pay.

Our Boys' Suits

will please the young Americans and dress them up to a "queen's taste." An opportunity to show you is all we ask. We know our suits will appeal to all who want to be well dressed.

E. P. Barnes & Bro.

Beaver Dam, Ky.

tenced to the penitentiary for life. Robert Sparks, who is held as an accomplice, will be tried in a few days. It was brought out at the trial that arsenic had been administered to Day in small quantities. The case created considerable excitement at the time. The woman denied being guilty and asserted her husband had taken the poison with suicidal intent.

For Sale.
Nine-room residence and three town lots in Hartford. Also 120 acres Rough river farming land. For particulars and terms, apply to M. W. BARNARD, Hartford. 37t4

A. S. or E. Meeting.
Pursuant to the call last week the American Society of Equity met in court hall in Hartford yesterday morning about 10:30 o'clock and in the absence of the chairman, Mr. G. P. Jones, Rev. T. H. Baldwin was chosen

Hartford • Herald

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE REAL TRUTH ABOUT THE RUINED RAILROADS

The Present Prosperity Seems
To Be Just Playing Smash
With Them.

The full ruin wrought among our railroads by temporary prosperity, so deprecitated by Mr. Hughes, can be understood by an analysis of the latest of earnings for July and then for the past six months. For the month of July the story is told in this dispatch from Washington:

"Washington, Sept. 12.—Net revenues from railway operations of \$93,415,264 for July, as against \$75,525,939 for July, 1915, for 150 railroads were announced to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The gross revenue for the roads reporting was \$265,517,824, or more than \$40,000,000 over a year ago. The gross expenses were \$172,102,560, or about \$21,000,000 more than a year ago."

The peculiar value in these figures relates to the decreased operating expenses, compared to the gross earnings, illustrating the ignored truth that the great profit for the railroads lies in the increased business; the new business; the traffic secured by the growth of the country, which traffic it can carry at a reduced rate and still show a handsome profit.

The business this year was conducted at a cost of 65 per cent. of the revenue. Last year the revenues were 225 millions; the operating cost 151, and the pro rata was 67, omitting fractions.

This comparison is equally significant if we take the complete returns for the first six months of 1916, and covering nearly the whole system, or, to be exact, 249,246 miles, instead of 150 roads.

The gross earnings for 1916 were 1,731 millions; net earnings, 559. The operating expenses are 68 per cent. of the gross.

In 1915 the gross earnings for the same period were 1,497 millions; the net earnings were 394 millions; the operating expenses were 72 per cent. of the gross.

This is ruination at arithmetical progression, and recalls one of the stories of Private John Allen:

"Mandy, what has happened to you?" said a friend, on the streets of Tupelo, Miss., addressing a negro woman royally arrayed in purple and gold, and the latest creations of fashion, regardless of fitness.

"Law, man; hain't you heard? Why, I'se been ruined."—[Louisville Post.

PRESENT POLICY IS TO
LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE

That the state of the country under the Wilson administration is such as to make the ancient adage "Let well enough alone" eminently applicable and timely, is shown in the following report of William Hostler, staff correspondent of the International News Service, who is accompanying Hughes the Fault-finder in his campaign over the western trail the pathfinders traveled a century ago.

From Denver, August 31st, he reports on the Hughes reception at a Colorado county fair:

"Evidence of the prosperity which

Overcome Chronic Constipation

Don't continue to create a bad habit of strong purgatives. They relieve, and that is all. And they call for increased dosage. A sensible treatment will arouse the liver and give tone and strength to the bowels. It is offered in



Many years have shown the usefulness of this remedy. It's the ideal laxative, gentle, effective and strengthening. Now it may be obtained in tablet form, for convenience in taking.

Manalin will not form a habit of constipation. Used as directed, the sufferer may reasonably expect not only immediate relief, but the reformation of proper habits, in the natural way.

Liquid if you desire it, \$1 and 35c.

Tablets, 25c and 10c.

Carry a box with you. Constipation is largely a matter of habit. You can overcome it with Manalin's help.

The Perfume Company,
Columbus, Ohio

practically the entire West is enjoying—one of the hardest nuts the candidate has to crack in this campaign—greeted him on every side at this gathering of farmers. There were not less than 2,000 automobiles lined up along the race track when the Hughes party entered the fair grounds. Thousands of well-fed, well-clothed women and children and prosperous looking grandmothers were present.

"The sheds scattered about the enclosure were stocked with fat prize hogs, sleek cattle and every variety of farm products. Overhead a monoplane evolved. It was a fair sample of the 'let well enough alone' audiences which have greeted Mr. Hughes throughout his tour."

MAN WITHOUT WORK HEARTBROKEN AND DIES

Chicago, Sept. 22.—"A broken heart" because he had no work to do, was said to have been the cause of the death of John Agnew, aged eighty-four, by his son. On July 1 last, Agnew, after sixty-four years' service for the city, went on the pension roll.

Aye, his church lost him. Being so much engrossed in her teas, dinners, and club programs, she let her maid hear the boy say his prayers, and thus her grip slipped, and the boy was lost to his home.

Aye, his church lost him. Being so much occupied with sermons for the wise and elderly who pay the bills, and having good care for dignity, the minister and elders were unmindful of the human feelings of the boy in the pew and made no provision in sermon or song or mauly sport; and so many sad-hearted parents are looking for their lost boys.

LOST—A BOY!

Not kidnaped by bandits and hidden in a cave to weep and starve and rouse a nation to frenzied searching. Were that the case, a hundred thousand men would rise to the rescue if need be. Unfortunately, the losing of the lad is without any dramatic excitement, though very sad and very real. The fact is that his father lost him. Being too busy to sit with him at the fireside and answer trivial questions during the years when fathers are the great and only heroes of boys, he let go his hold upon him.

Yes, his mother lost him. Being much engrossed in her teas, dinners, and club programs, she let her maid hear the boy say his prayers, and thus her grip slipped, and the boy was lost to his home.

Aye, his church lost him. Being so much occupied with sermons for the wise and elderly who pay the bills, and having good care for dignity, the minister and elders were unmindful of the human feelings of the boy in the pew and made no provision in sermon or song or mauly sport; and so many sad-hearted parents are looking for their lost boys.

NO BLUNDERING NOW NEEDED IN KENTUCKY

It is well enough for the Democracy in Kentucky to understand that to win the electoral vote in November it must fight and fight hard, contesting every inch of the ground and bringing out every Democratic vote. If 10,000 Democrats in the State should stay away from the polls, an average of five to the precinct, the Republicans will carry Kentucky. There must be no blundering or mismanagement, but wise leadership, close organization and every voter gotten to the polls.

Kentucky, for a number of Presidential elections, has been a close State. In 1896 the Republicans elected ten electors and the Democrats one. In 1900 Bryan carried the State by only 5,000. Parker carried it by less than 10,000. In 1908 Bryan only had a majority of 11,000 and in 1912 Wilson had only a majority of 2,000 over the Taft and Roosevelt vote.

These figures in the last five Presidential elections show how close Kentucky is. They give hope and encouragement to the Republicans. In addition to this, Mr. Hert, the National Republican Committeeman for Kentucky, has charge of the purse-strings in the Chicago headquarters and if coin can carry the State, Hert will see that it is supplied.

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It is not a year for confidence upon the part of Democrats, but for work. Not a year for claims of a big majority, but a year to work to secure a substantial one. We have the votes to make victory certain but to be absolutely sure of winning we must see that every Democrat casts his ballot.—[Elizabethtown News.]

ENORMOUS QUANTITY OF LIQUOR DESTROYED

Half a million dollars' worth of liquor went into the Chattahoochee river to furnish libations for the fishes and thirty men were kept steadily at work for three days breaking bottles of whisky and beer, according to Solicitor Hugo L. Black, of Birmingham, after three weeks passed at Girard, Ala., conducting cases growing out of the wholesale liquor raids made in the State line city, says the Chattanooga Times. Liquor was destroyed in such great quantities, according to Mr. Black, that an offer of \$55 was made for the barrels and crates in which the liquor had been contained. He declared the clean-up was the most sweeping and on the largest scale of any liquor raids ever conducted in the country.

Mr. Phelps was a son of Julian Phelps, known as "River Julian," and was one of twelve children. He himself was the father of twelve children.

For many years Mr. Phelps was a

Justice of the Peace and was actively connected with the upbuilding of the county. His mother was Mary Smith, sister of Morgan Smith, for whom Morgantown was named.

He Cited An Exception.

A religious worker while visiting a Western town pressed his conviction that no young man should visit any place to which he would not feel justified in taking his own sister.

"Is there any young man present who thinks one may safely disregard this wise rule?" asked the speaker.

"Whereupon a youth in the rear of the hall arose and shouted in a stentorian tone:

"Yes, sir; I do."

"And what, sir," demanded the angry and surprised speaker, "is the place which you yourself would think of visiting to which you could not take your sister?"

"The barber shop," replied the youth.

A man smiles a cynical smile when a woman says she has got to spend an evening down town on committee work. Perhaps he thinks she is working the same gag he has so often worked.

ger told Sam that his brother had a life insurance policy amounting to \$500 on his life, and that this would guarantee the payment on the casket. However, death had crept so swiftly upon his brother the stranger evidently thought so much of his deceased brother, Sam let him have \$20 to go to Cleveland to accompany the body back to this place. The coffin was shipped. Two or three days passed but the body did not arrive in Clarksville. Sam began to get uneasy. He queried the express company; he found that the casket was in the express office unclaimed. He queried the police, and found that no such party as the coffin had been shipped to live in Cleveland, Ohio. Sam was in the middle of a fix. He was out a coffin and \$20 railroad fare for his customer. There was nothing to be done but to have the coffin shipped back to Clarksville and pay the express on it both ways. Sam says he did not know his customer personally, but had heard of him and thought he was all right.—[Clarksville, Tenn.] Leaf-Chronicle.

Yes, his mother lost him. Being much engrossed in her teas, dinners, and club programs, she let her maid hear the boy say his prayers, and thus her grip slipped, and the boy was lost to his home.

Aye, his church lost him. Being so much occupied with sermons for the wise and elderly who pay the bills, and having good care for dignity, the minister and elders were unmindful of the human feelings of the boy in the pew and made no provision in sermon or song or mauly sport; and so many sad-hearted parents are looking for their lost boys.

NEGRO PRAISES SPIRIT OF MOB LYNNING HIM

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Henry White, a negro, who this morning dragged Beulah Fugatt, 18, into the woods and was choking her into unconsciousness when her brother appeared, and who was soon captured by a mob and hanged to a tree near the scene of his crime, told the mob just before he was strung up that "white men were right in protecting their women."

His body, hanging at the end of a log chain, was riddled with bullets. The lynching took place at Durham, Ga., near here. Another negro accused of furnishing a pistol to White while the mob was searching for him, narrowly escaped a similar fate. He is in jail.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Dr. H. H. Hert

Engines Replace Oxen.

Ike Gaither, who has been at his home in Harrodsburg for a visit, has returned to his Mexican property, taking with him five big traction engines to use in cultivating his hacienda. The monster machines will take the place of the 400 oxen and 500 horses that were stolen from his place.—[Danville Messenger.]

HAVE YOU BEEN SICK?

Then you realize the utter weakness that robs ambition, destroys appetite, and makes work a burden.

To restore that strength and stamina that is so essential, nothing has ever equaled or compared with Scott's Emulsion, because its strength-sustaining nourishment invigorates the blood to distribute energy throughout the body while its tonic value sharpens the appetite and restores health in a natural, permanent way.

If you are run down, tired, nervous, overworked or lack strength, get Scott's Emulsion to day. It is free from alcohol.

Scott & Bowe, Bloomfield, N.J.

O. H. TAYLOR, C. E., BEAVER DAM, KY.

EXPERT IN

Highway and Drainage Designs

FUQUA & COMPANY,

GARAGE

Beaver Dam, Ky.

Home Phone 12.

Auto Repairing.

Tires and Accessories

Oils, Gasoline,

Vulcanizing,

NEW CARS, FORD SUPPLIES,

We get Supplies for all cars on short notice.

When in Beaver Dam look us up. We are open day and night.

Service Station, Beaver Dam, Ky.

McHenry Mfg. and Machine Co.

Incorporated

Founders and Machinists,

McHENRY, KY.

Automobile Repairing a Specialty

EDWARD NELSON, Mgr.

New Price

on

FORD CARS!

Ford Runabout . . . \$345.00

Ford Touring Car . . . \$360.00

F. O. B. Detroit.

Freight to Beaver Dam \$18.00.

E. P. BARNES & BRO.

Beaver Dam, Ky.

Delicious Syrup and Molasses



Those fine, flaky hot cakes taste all the better when covered with some of our clear, sweet syrup that comes to you fresh and clean.



We sell the best known, most reliable brands on the market—cane, corn and maple syrup—at prices that you can not beat anywhere else.

And our stock of molasses for baking and cooking purposes will please you in every way—in quality, richness, flavor and price. Give us a trial.

Telephone Orders Given Prompt Attention

ACTON BROS., Hartford.

OWENSBORO and HICKORY WAGONS

sold by the Dundee Mercantile Co.

We bought these wagons at a time when the prices were right, therefore we are prepared to save money for our customers on wagons.

Come in now and get our prices on what you want.

DUNDEE MERCANTILE CO., Incorporated

DUNDEE, KY.

FOR SALE---FARM, HORSES, CATTLE.

Saturday, October 7, 1916, I will offer my 85-acre farm on Pond creek, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of Green river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rockport and Martwick coal mines, both fine markets, 2 miles of Paradise P. O., church and good school near; good roads to the highways; fine neighborhood; No. 11 coal opening. Seventy acres of this land is improved for farming, good clear bottom lands, suitable for sulky plow cultivation. Farm well watered, a 6-room house with verandas and fine cellar. Water of good pressure in house and barn (45x70) from inexhaustible cistern on hill. Cribs and outbuildings are substantial and ample. There is a fine orchard of 6

BOILING WATER.

It is Not Always Hot and Sometimes May Be Barely Heated.

If you seal yourself with the teakettle you are apt to think that boiling water is a pretty hot proposition. But boiling water is not always very hot water, and this is the way it happens. When water boils ordinarily it is because great heat has separated the tiny particles of the water, forcing upward and outward in lively bubbles the air which is contained in them. This is done in spite of the downward pressure of the atmosphere. After the water has become hot enough to boil it can get no hotter, because the air escapes as fast as it is sufficiently heated to do so.

There are places on the earth where the pressure of the atmosphere upon the water is so slight that it requires but little heat to push apart the particles and set free the air bubbles which are confined in the water, so it begins to boil before it becomes very hot. It ought hardly to be called cold water, perhaps, but it is certainly far from being as hot as ordinarily boiling water. This state of things is found on all high mountain tops, as the atmosphere grows weaker and its pressure less as one ascends.

A man traveling at a great elevation in the Andes mountains put some potatoes in a pot of water over a hot fire. The water began to boil almost immediately, but the potatoes did not cook. All the afternoon and all the night the water bubbled and boiled, but still the potatoes were not cooked. The boiling water was not hot enough.

WILSON'S PROGRESSIVISM SHOWN BY HIS ACTIONS

President Wilson's progressive ideas proven in legislation urged by him and materialized into law should appeal to the good sense of the true Progressives who were of that party because of the faith that was in them.

Equally do some of the Wilson appointments show his progressive tendencies. Notable among these are the appointments of Brandeis to the Supreme Court and Parry and Rublee to the Federal Trade Commission.

Let it be remembered too that these appointments were not forced or made for political reasons, but for merit and on principle. Rublee's confirmation was prevented in the Senate by Senator Gallinger, leader of the Republican "Old Guard."

Difficult will be the way of any Progressive applicant for office, even a Progressive Republican, if Hughes is elected; he will have to run the gauntlet of the "Old Guard" before appointment and again in the Senate for confirmation. And the same difficulties will beset progressive legislation.

Safety First.

At Sunday service in one of the Georgia colored churches the preacher was giving an eloquent discussion of the creation, and the congregation was evidently greatly interested.

"First, de Lawd made de heaven and de earth, and all that in them is," he exclaimed vehemently. "Den He made man—He made him of de dust of de earth, and stood him up against a fence to dry."

At this point Deacon Johnson rose from the back of the room and asked suddenly:

"Budder Jackson, who made dat er fence?"

"Put dat man out! Two or three mo' such questions as dat would spoil all de 'eology in de worl'."

Clear Bad Skin From Within.

Pimply, muddy complexions are due to impurities in the blood. Clear up the skin by taking Dr. King's New Life Pills. Their mild laxative qualities remove the poisons from the system and brighten the eye. A full, free, non-gripping bowel movement in the morning is the reward of a dose of Dr. King's New Life Pills the night before. At your druggist, 25c.

Advertisement

Cows in the Silo.

Mr. James A. Mudd is building a silo on his farm and had excavated to a depth of three and one-half feet and concreted the excavation. The other morning he was considerably worried on finding that during the night two of his cows had, in the darkness of the night, fallen into the pit. He was at a loss to figure a way of getting them out. He thought of a gangway and block and tackle and had about decided on the latter when a colored man who

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrah Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned have known Mr. Hall for over 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCIAL, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

works for him solved the problem in the easiest way imaginable. He brought six bales of straw and formed them into steps, and the imprisoned cows didn't need any coaxing or driving, but at once walked up the improvised steps to freedom.—[Marion Falcon.

CROWNS IN BATTLE LINE ARE NOW SELDOM WORN

Monarchs no longer ride forth crowned to battle as did Richard III. to his fatal fight on Bosworth Field. Nevertheless even today crowns figure in the spectacular side of war more often than is commonly supposed. The King of Italy, for instance, although he does not, of course, always wear it, carries his crown with him wherever he goes and frequently dons it when he reviews his troops on ceremonial parades.

This is in accordance with the custom and tradition of his house. The crown is supposed to render its wearer immune from harm, because inclosed within the gold is a tiny circlet of iron said to have been made from a nail out of the true cross.

The aged King Peter, of Serbia, has twice during the present war appeared robed and crowned before his armies on the battlefield.

King Ferdinand of Roumania—who must not be confounded with the ruler of Bulgaria, who is also named Ferdinand—will probably go crowned to war, if he goes at all, precisely as did his two predecessors, Prince Alexander Couza and his uncle, King Charles I. But then the royal crown of Roumania is unique in so far as it forms a genuine badge of the nation's freedom from alien tyranny.

It is made from the metal of Turkish cannon captured at Plevna by the Roumanians in 1877 and in shape and appearance it suggests the helmet of a soldier rather than a diadem.—[Youth's Companion.]

First Load of New Tobacco.

Sam Brown, a Tennessee tobacco grower, residing near Dukedom, has the distinction of bringing the first load of this year's crop of tobacco to town this season. None of the buyers here was expecting tobacco at this early a date and were not on the lookout for it. But Johnny Wilson made the best bid on it and took it at 9½ and 4¢.

More tobacco is expected to come in now in dribbles for the next few weeks, when the season will begin to open in full blast.—[Mayfield Messenger.]

WEARING WOODEN SHOES CUSTOM OF THE FUTURE

Speakers at the convention of the Illinois shoe dealers uttered an interesting prophecy:

"Unless the world develops a substitute for leather within two years America will be the next wooden-shoe nation."

It is only 10 centuries ago—yesterday in the minds of those who view time broadly—that all the toilers of civilization wore wooden shoes. Many of Europe's most honest feet wear them now. If we come to wooden shoes there should be no shame about it. Perhaps the change, instead of bringing harm, would bring goodness and joy.

Make everybody wear wooden shoes and the porch climber would join the roo and the dodo, or else the Y. M. C. A. The efficiency expert, able no longer to slip noiselessly about your business, would be more occupationless than Othello. The pussycat could annoy us no more with his sickening stealth. Men would come home earlier of nights, soberly clanking oak upon pine as they mounted the front stoop. Clog dancing would be restored to its proper place in the arts. All the world would click a xylophonic tune. Mahogany shoes, made from old pianos, would take us out on Sunday. The ladies could have their number three enameled in pink.

But what would become of Hon. Bill Stone, of Missouri?—[New York Sun.]

Useful Knowledge.

"Some of the grandest discoveries of the ages," said the great scientist, sonorous, "have been the result of accidents."

"I can readily believe that," said the fair lady. "I once made one that way myself."

The great man blinked in amazement.

"May I ask what it was?"

"Certainly," replied the fair one. "I found that by keeping a bottle of ink handy you can use a fountain pen just like any other pen—with-out all the trouble of filling it."

The largest Christian Endeavor Society in the world is to be found in the heart of Africa, where nearly two thousand young people of the Bantu race are united in an enthusiastic organization.

Idleness wastes a fortune in half the time that industry makes it.—Samuel Smiles.

Blissful ignorance is the sort the other fellow has in a horse trade.

RED TAPE IN JAPAN

They Have as Fine a Brand There as We Have Ourselves.

BUT IT IS NOT VERY COSTLY.

An Experience With the Circumlocution Office That Would Have Been Amusing to the Innocent Victim but For the Dread of the Expense.

There are many curious customs in Japan, and many things are done in that interesting empire according to methods that would be called topsy turvy when judged by the standards of civilization in western lands. But in one respect the Japanese are fully abreast of any of the occidental countries, and that is in their ability to manipulate official red tape. The following incident, recounted by a correspondent of the Youth's Companion, admirably illustrates the point. He writes:

"Although I have lived long in Japan, I have tried to keep pace with western ideas. A corner in my compound bears witness to the fact that I once tried to make practical application of the modern maxim 'Help the poor to help themselves.' It worked out in a rather surprising way. A beggar asked me for money one morning, and I saw a way to help him without, as the expression goes, pauperizing him.

"There was a bad place just inside the compound gate that needed to be filled in with stones, of which there were plenty on the seashore near by. Here was a man who could transfer the stones to the compound for the 30 sen (15 cents) that he had asked of me. The man fell in with the plan cheerfully and set to work.

"The job was about completed to his satisfaction and mine when a policeman, who appeared on the scene, asked my man if he had received permission to remove the stones. The workman referred the officer to me, and I had to confess that I had not thought it necessary. Evidently the officer thought otherwise, for I was politely but firmly told that I might secure a permit by applying at the city hall.

"To the city hall I went, knowing that it is not wise to trifle with the regulations of the police department. From there I was referred to the provincial building. As I was personally known to the governor of the province, I sent my card into him, only to learn that he was absent. The lieutenant governor, however, said he would be glad to receive me. That courteous gentleman was going to pass the whole thing by, but thought it well first to speak of it to the department of public works.

"Now, the department of public works had an efficient head, who believed in letting nothing go at loose ends. He announced that I must fill in a certain form in duplicate, making formal application for the stones. Then two maps would have to be drawn, showing where the stones had been found and the place to which I wished to remove them.

"The board of public works stood ready to make the maps—at my expense. There was nothing to do except to agree to this arrangement, since I had already had the stones moved. I thanked the lieutenant governor for his assistance and withdrew.

"In a day or two a messenger came with the maps and forms requiring my signature. After that they were sent to the city hall. Then another messenger took them to the governor for his signature. One set was filed at the city hall and the other at the office of the executive.

"In due time notification came by special messenger that I was permitted to remove the stones—which every one knew I had done a week before. All that prevented me from thoroughly enjoying the whole affair was the thought of the bill that I should receive from the department of public works.

"After several weeks of suspense I was notified to appear before the treasurer, at city hall, to pay my indebtedness to the municipality. Armed with my bank book, I appeared at city hall. What was my surprise and relief to find that the bill for all this red tape and infinite trouble amounted to 11 sen, equal to about 5½ cents in good American money."

Value of an Inch of Rain.

Every inch of rainfall above four inches in the Dakotas, California, Washington, Kansas and Nebraska in May and June means an increase of \$15,000,000 in the wheat crop. Every inch of rainfall above three inches in July in Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Ohio and Nebraska increases the value of the corn crop by \$160,000,000. These figures are compiled by E. J. Cragoe for the Journal of Geography.

Unforeseen.

Hele was attending her first party. When refreshments were served she refused a second helping to ice cream with a polite "No, thank you," although her look was wifful.

"Oh, do have some more ice cream, dear," her hostess urged.

"Mother told me I must say 'No, thank you,'" exclaimed the little girl, "but I don't believe she knew the dishes were going to be so small."—New York Post.

Hollow Shafts.

By careful experiments it has been proved that a solid column subject to bending strains is no stronger than a hollow one. Consequently all iron shafts are made hollow, and the steel shafts which drive the screws of steamships have a hole bored down the center so that the weight may be reduced.

Penny Weddings.

Until 1645 marriage feasts, known as "penny weddings," were held in Scotland. Each guest paid a penny or a small sum of money to defray the expenses of the feast. If any money was left over it went toward the furnishing of the new home.—Exchange.

Idleness wastes a fortune in half the time that industry makes it.—Samuel Smiles.

Blissful ignorance is the sort the other fellow has in a horse trade.

MYSTERY OF MERCURY.

An Unknown Factor That Causes the Planet's Erratic Motion.

The planet of Mercury is the smallest of the major planets and the nearest to the sun, which it circles in a little less than three months. It reaches its greatest distance from the sun at periods about sixty days apart. During the year Mercury is morning star three times and evening star three times. Owing to its nearness to the sun it is never visible for more than a period of about two hours after sunset or the same length of time before sunrise.

The eccentricity of its orbit is greater than that of any other major planet; its greatest and its least distance from the sun differ by nearly fifteen million miles. According to A. W. McCurdy of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, the most remarkable characteristic in the motion of Mercury is that when it is nearest to the sun it travels faster than it should if it moved only by the attraction of the known bodies of the solar system.

Astronomers have long sought an explanation of the accelerated motion. Some believe that there are other planets at present unknown between Mercury and the sun—bodies that although numerous are too small to be seen. The movements of Mercury indicate an influence that might be accounted for by the presence of another planet revolving within its orbit. If such a planet really exists, there should come a time when it will appear as a dark spot moving across the face of the sun.

Another way to detect the presence of new planets in the vicinity of the sun is to take observations during a total eclipse. If there are no clouds at such a time the stars become visible as the sun disappears. During the total eclipse of the sun in 1878 one observer saw an object that he thought might be the long sought planet, but no other astronomer has been able to confirm the discovery, and many now believe that the hidden source of the unusual movement of Mercury must be looked for elsewhere than in the orbit of the planet.

LIFE OF THE GUNS.

It Depends Upon How Long the Linings Can Resist Erosion.

The life of a gun depends upon the progress of erosion, which sooner or later is certain to impair the accuracy of fire. Erosion is caused by the action of the explosive gases at high temperature and pressure.

According to the Iron Age, the hot gases cause a thin film of steel to absorb heat. The film expands and becomes set. Upon the release of the pressure it contracts, which causes minute cracks that grow larger with every discharge. As they increase in size they form passageways for more hot gas, and that tends to enlarge them still further. The inner surface thus becomes roughened and the bands begin to corrode. Finally the bore becomes so enlarged that it allows the gases to escape. The shell does not then acquire its proper rotation, and its flight becomes erratic.

All guns except small ones are now constructed with linings in the tube which, when the bore is worn out, are removed and replaced by new ones. The cost of relining a gun is approximately 30 per cent of the cost of the gun. There appears to be no limit to the number of times that a gun can be relined.

The small arms used in this country are considered to be worn out after 5,000 to 7,500 rounds have been fired. Small naval guns can be fired about 1,000 times before they are regarded as worn out. Large twelve inch and fourteen inch naval guns are considered to have a life on one lining of from 150 to 200 rounds.

Low velocity guns, such as howitzers and mortars, have correspondingly longer lives than high velocity guns of the same caliber, because the pressures they develop, and hence the temperatures, are lower.

Use of "a" and "an."

Do most educated people say "a unique example" or "an unique example"? In deference to the rule they probably write "an," but if you notice their pronunciation, when they are talking naturally and not thinking of how they pronounce, they will almost invariably say "a." And this is quite natural, for "unique" begins with a consonant. It is pronounced "yuneek." Similarly most people say both "a history" and "a historical fact," unless they drop the consonant "h" and say "an historical fact."—London Chronicle.

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Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifles with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allay Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE AND

WILL BE BUMPER CROP TOBACCO THIS SEASON

Improvement in the Condition
During August Forecasts

An immense yield.

Early predictions as to the size of the 1916 tobacco crop of the United States seems likely to be fulfilled, according to the latest available Government statistics, showing the condition of the crops in the various sections of the country on September 1, and the forecast of production basing calculations upon that condition. Last year the final estimate of the tobacco crop placed the yield at 1,050,597,000 pounds. This year a total production of 1,223,572,000 pounds is indicated, making an increase of 162,985,000 pounds or more than 15 per cent.

The condition of the growing tobacco crop on September 1 was 85.5 per cent. of normal, as contrasted with 84.4 per cent. on August 1. Thus the crop made an improvement in condition during the month of August of 1.1 per cent. The estimate gain in production during the month was 26,913,000 pounds.

The highest average condition on September 1, was reported in Vermont, with 95 per cent., and the lowest average condition was in South Carolina, 55 per cent. Kentucky, which produces more than one-third of the entire tobacco crop of the country, will have a yield approximating 471,997,000 pounds, an apparent gain over last year of 115,697,000 pounds, or 32 per cent. Wisconsin is another State which enjoyed a very favorable tobacco-growing season, and the gain in production will amount to 18,480,000 pounds, or 50 per cent. Up in New England, in the cigar leaf section, there will be an increase of at least 10,988,000, or almost 29 per cent. in the combined production of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Pennsylvania and Maryland will show an increase over last year, while the gains in Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee are of very satisfactory proportions.

GUINELESS TOLEDO MAN LOSES LIFE'S SAVINGS

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Joseph Perfile, of Toledo, O., reported to the police that he was robbed of \$1,600 on a passenger train to-day by a man who represented himself as an "official of the road." The robbery occurred as the train was leaving the station. Perfile said the man asked him to show his ticket and then asked for his money, saying: "You are not safe with it in your clothes. The road will be responsible for it."

Perfile, who was en route to Salt Lake City to work, complied with the stranger's request. The money stolen represented his life's savings.

AMERICAN EXPORTS HAVE SMASHED WORLD RECORD

Washington, Sept. 25.—American exports finally have passed the half billion dollar a month mark. Statistics issued to-day by the Department of Commerce show that goods sent abroad in August were valued at \$510,000,000, a record not only for this country, but for the world. The total is \$35,000,000 above the previous high record, established in May, and \$45,000,000 higher than the June figure.

Imports decreased in August, the total of \$193,247,391 being \$47,000,000 below that of June, the record month. It was greater, however, than the total for any previous August. Exports for the year ended with August aggregated \$4,750,000,000 and the imports \$2,300,000,000, both totals being far in advance of those for any similar period. Of the August imports 66.5 per cent. entered free of duty, compared with 67.5 per cent. in August a year ago.

The favorable trade balance for August was \$311,000,000, compared with \$119,000,000 in August a year ago, and a balance of \$19,000,000 in August, 1914, against the United States. For the twelve months ending August 31 the export balance was \$2,465,000,000, as against \$1,263,000,000 in the preceding year and \$374,000,000 two years ago.

The net inward gold movement for August was \$23,000,000, and for the year \$410,000,000, a record-breaker. Last year the net inward gold movement was \$146,000,000 and two years ago there was a net outward movement of \$95,000,000. Gold imports in August were \$411,228,716, against \$61,641,191 in August, 1915, and \$3,045,219 in August, 1914.

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For classy job printing—The Herald

SEAL OF OUR UNION

Uncle Sam's Mark When He Stamps Official Documents.

HISTORY OF ITS ADOPTION.

Franklin, Adams and Jefferson Were the Men Appointed by John Hancock to Prepare the Device for the Great Seal of the United States.

The founders of our government did nothing without careful deliberation, and we are told that the adoption of a seal for the United States was as carefully considered as the framing of the Declaration of Independence. It was adopted during the period of the Confederacy, several years before the adoption of the constitution, but not till after several years' deliberation.

On the 4th of July, 1776, after the Declaration of Independence had been finally acted upon, John Hancock, president of the congress, appointed Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson a committee "to prepare a device for the great seal of the United States of America." A seal was not needed for ornament or show, but to certify the official commissions soon to be issued by the United States. The committee took up the matter at once.

Each of the members of the committee had some ideas of his own, and they called in an artist of Philadelphia to help them formulate a design. This artist was Pierre Simeon, a patriotic Swiss, who was doing some excellent portrait painting in the then capital city of the country.

The Swiss drew a design, which was discussed by the committee, after which each member suggested additions or changes, which were incorporated by Jefferson in a report made to congress on Aug. 10, 1776. This report was in heraldic language, describing the shield, crest, dexter, legend, etc. The following is an extract of this report:

"The great seal should on one side have the arms of the United States of America, which arms should be as follows: The shield has six quarters—the first an enameled rose, for England; the second a thistle proper, for Scotland; the third a harp, for Ireland; the fourth a fleur-de-lis, for France; the fifth the imperial eagle, for Germany; the sixth the crowned lion, for Holland—panting out the countries from which the colonies have been peopled."

After describing other details, as the Goddess of Liberty, the initial letters of the colonies, etc., the report said, "Crest, the eye of Providence in a radiant triangle, whose glory extends beyond the shield and beyond the figures; motto, 'E Pluribus Unum.'"

For some reason or other congress referred this device back to the committee for further report. Franklin had proposed for a motto "Rebellion to Tyrants Is Obedience to God." Adams proposed Hercules leaning on a club, while all the virtues and nearly all the vices grouped about him in different attitudes. His design would have been monstrosity and laughstock. Jefferson's composite design simplified matters, and it was he who suggested the motto "E Pluribus Unum."

This was in August, 1776. The war soon absorbed the attention and nothing further was done about the seal until March, 1779, when a committee of three was appointed to consider and report on the subject. This committee reported in favor of a shield with thirteen diagonal stripes, alternately red and white, a constellation of thirteen stars, a figure of Liberty and the motto "Bellum vel Pace Paratus" ("Ready for war or for peace").

This report also was recommitted, and it was nearly a year before the matter came up again. Not to follow through repeated discussions and rejections of several designs, the present seal was not adopted till June 20, 1782.

It was the work of a young American artist, William Barton by name, who followed in many respects the design submitted by Jefferson six years before, but simplified it. He retained the eagle, a bundle of arrows in one talon and an olive branch in the other; the helmet with six bars or quarters, signifying the six nationalities from which the country had been mainly peopled, and the motto "E Pluribus Unum," which survived all the discussions.

The designer said, "The motto alludes to the Union." He added in his explanation, "The escutcheon is borne on the breast of the American eagle, without any other support, to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own virtues." The different executive departments of the government have each their own seal, but every commission signed by the president is stamped with the great seal of the United States, which is kept in the state department.—Washington Post.

Changing It a Bit.
"Are you going to Mrs. Tyresum Clymer's dinner?"

"No. I have a subsequent engagement."

"A subsequent engagement?"

"Yes. One that I made as soon as I heard that Mrs. Tyresum Clymer was going to give a dinner."—Puck.

Troubles.
Billy—in days of old the gallant used to kiss his lady's hand. Milly—What a bother to have to take off one's glove!—Philadelphia Record.

Fear is conquered not by fleeing, but by boldly facing every danger and fighting.

GEOMETRY ON THE BROILER.

As a Study It Is Pretty Well Roasted by This Caustic Critic.

Euclid is a gentleman from whom credentiahs ought to be required. He has long held a prominent place in education as a matter of tradition. "Just why should John and Sally study plane geometry, and indeed how does it come about that they are studying it?" That is a question which cannot be put too plainly to teachers of mathematics.

I shall consider for a moment two possible answers: Geometry is useful, you may be told, or geometry affords excellent mental discipline. Geometry is useful. Well, how useful and in what ways? Professor David E. Smith, professor of the teaching of mathematics in Teachers' college, tells us, "Not more than 25 per cent of the propositions (in geometry) have any genuine applications outside of geometry." And a distinguished physicist has assured me that the 75 per cent of propositions that are of no use are not even needed to prove the 25 per cent that are of some use. The teachers of plane geometry have therefore a very considerable task if they are going to justify the time spent on geometry on the ground that geometry is useful.

Nor is their task easier if they take the other horn of the dilemma. Suppose one did get "mental discipline" from geometry. Is it the sort of mental discipline that life calls for and gives?

Geometry as taught is a deductive science. That is, from certain assumptions called axioms and postulates a long series of propositions is developed. If the study of geometry really developed that kind of thinking, whom would it help but lawyers? For practical life calls for a very different type of thinking.

In actual life people observe, or they should observe, and on this basis make a limited inference which leads to action. If the action taken fails, they observe further, construct other hypotheses and act again. It is the method of trial-and-error.

If there is to be any mental discipline, ought it not to be of the type represented by science rather than the type represented by the conventional treatment of geometry?—Abraham Flexner in Atlantic Monthly.

Evelyn and the Simplon Pass.

The Simplon pass was a famous highway of travel long before Napoleon constructed the highroad. Milton came home that way from his grand tour, and so did John Evelyn. The latter traveled went in fear of his life, not only expecting avalanches to fall on him, but being apprehensive lest bears and wolves should assail him. The only actual harm which happened, however, was that his companion's dog killed a goat belonging to one of the peasants and that heavy compensation had to be paid—"a pistole," says the diary, "for the goat and ten more for attempting to ride away."

Just Three Things.

In the American Magazine a Chicago business man tells how he regained his health after a nervous breakdown when he was forty-eight. He says: "Just three things are absolute necessities for the smooth running and longevity of these human machines of ours. They are pure air, pure water and plain food. Food alone has a price. Both air and water are God's free gifts. And yet not one person in ten thousand breathes enough pure air, not one in a thousand drinks enough pure water, and nearly all of us eat too much."

Long Journeys Made by Whales.

The whales that swim about the islands which lie off the coast of Norway and Finland in March and April travel immense distances. In May they turn up at the Azores or even at the Bermudas and sometimes pay a visit to the Antilles. They swim fast, for in June they are back again off Norway. Some of these whales have been known to bring back evidences of where they have been, for harpoons of the peculiar kind used off the coast of South America have been found stuck in them.—St. James' Gazette.

Albino.

The human species offers frequent examples of individuals attacked by albinism. It is found oftenest among men of the black race. White albinos have skin of a peculiar paleness, blond hair, white or colorless beard, pink iris and red pupils. The negro albino has skin of variable aspect. In some cases it is white as milk and in others it is like wax or, rather, resembles the hue of a corpse.

Natural Curiosity.

"Madam," said the persuasive agent, "I have here an article that no housewife can afford to do without."

"Huh," replied the sallow-faced woman at the door, "I've done without so many things since I married Mr. Perkins. I'd just natcherly like to see somethin' I can't afford ter do without!"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

They All Do Then.

"Tell me, is there ever a time when you feel that you really hate your husband?"

"Yes. The times when he telephones me at the last minute that he won't be home to supper."—Detroit Free Press.

Going Out.

"I live in the country." "Do you provide railroad fare?" asked the prospective cook.

"One way."—Kansas City Star.

Of the good man a good pledge and of the bad neither pledge nor surety.—Portuguese Proverb.



Until you serve it, you will never know how much pleasure coffee can give

A million other women have learned what good coffee means—they have solved this question in their homes for all time.

They know now that to get good coffee, the coffee itself must be right.

There are hundreds of varieties of coffee grown. The coffee itself must be put up by men who know coffee. Arbuckles' Coffee is. It is put up by Arbuckle Bros., the greatest coffee merchants in the world. There is more of it sold than any other coffee—that is why they can afford to give you the biggest value for your money.

HOPEWELL.

Sept. 25.—Bro. Rayburn preached his last sermon here Saturday and Sunday for this conference year. We are expecting him another year, but wish him success wherever he goes.

Mrs. Tom Eagler is still at her father's at Island, Ky., but is improving slowly.

Quite a number of our neighbors attended the Fair at Hartford last Saturday.

Mrs. Pat Wydos returned from the hospital at Hopkinsville, Ky., last week. She is improving slowly.

Mrs. Kate Elliott, of Wysox, spent Saturday night with Margaret Taylor.

Misses Ethel Smith, of Beech Creek, and Verda Holman, of Broward; Misses Jesse Smith and Geo. Beedell were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stum last Sunday.

Miss Katie Russell was married to Mr. —— Meeker at Watertown the 10th. They left next day for central Illinois for a few days, then to her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Arnett, then to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Russell, then to Louisville, where they will make their home.

Mrs. Bibb, of Louisville, Mrs. Kittinger, of Moorman, and Mr. and Mrs. Silas Bell, of Matanzas, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Clark.

PRENTISS.

Sept. 23.—Miss Gusta Cooper spent last week at Rockport.

Mrs. W. A. Casebier and little daughter Marian are at Herrin, Ill., visiting relatives.

Mr. Carl Taylor has returned from a business trip to Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Plummer visited relatives at Beaver Dam Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Carl Taylor and daughter Corinne spent a few days with relatives in Louisville last week.

Mr. Clarence Pirtle has accepted a position on the steamer Bowling Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McMillen returned recently from a visit to relatives in Bowling Green.

Mr. Forest French and family, of Rockport, moved to this vicinity recently.

Nearly a million persons have been made homeless by floods in China where 7,000 square miles are under water. An appeal for aid has been sent to the State Department.

CENTRAL GROVE.

Sept. 25.—Our pastor, Rev. R. E. Fuqua, of Clear Run, preached an interesting sermon here Sunday.

There was a large attendance at Sunday School Sunday and the crowd contributed liberally for missions. Sunday School has been organized at Midway schoolhouse, near here, with M. F. Faught, Sup't.

School at Midway is being taught by Miss Pearl Brown.

Mr. Willie Heflin, of Simmons, and Miss Rosa Loney, of this place, were united in marriage at Hartford, Sept. 22, 1916.

Mr. Kirby Park, of Daniel Boone, Ky., is spending a few weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Park, here.

Miss Myrtle Park is attending school at McHenry.

Miss Addie Fulker, of Paducah, will visit relatives here this week.

Mrs. —— Kramer and Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Roeder, of Linton, Ind., are visiting the family of Mr. John Roeder, of this place.

Mr. Warren Benton, of Cincinnati, Ohio, visited his niece, Mrs. R. H.

Brown, and other relatives here recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Render, of Beaver Dam, visited the family of Mr. J. W. Loney, Sunday.

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